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Foreign
CROPS AND MARKETS

SEP 30 1953
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BREADGRAINS (Page 229)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LATE NEWS

Egypt's cotton stocks as of July 31, 1953, are estimated at 889,000 bales (of 500 pounds) compared with 898,000 a year ago. In 1952-53, production amounted to 2,047,000 bales, consumption 317,000, and exports 1,739,000. Private sources place the 1953-54 crop at approximately 1,475,000 bales.

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Cotton consumption in Canada during the year ended July 31, 1953, amounted to 371,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with 343,000 a year ago. Imports in 1952-53 are estimated at 360,000 bales (based on an 11-month total of 336,000 bales, thus reducing stocks from about 60,000 bales on August 1, 1952, to 49,000 a year later.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations.

Foreign Crops and Markets is distributed only upon a request basis. Should you find you have no need for this publication, please tear of the addressograph imprint with your name and address on the enclosing envelope, pencil "drop" upon it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

GRAIN TRADE NOTES

Yugoslavia's 1953-54 Corn Export Surplus: Unofficial estimates indicate that Yugoslavia expects to have a surplus of 350,000 metric tons of corn for export during 1953-54. However, there are reasons to doubt whether export availabilities will reach that level. Included among them are the fact that farmers are entering the new crop year with very low feed supplies, and that the elimination of restrictions on the numbers of livestock maintained on individual holdings should lead to higher on-the-farm consumption of feedstuffs.

Soviet-India Trade Negotiations Break Down: Recent press reports from India state that negotiations in New Delhi covering a proposed barter of 1,000,000 metric tons of Soviet wheat for jute, mica, and other Indian commodities have been abandoned. Among the reasons cited for the breakdown of the negotiations were the improved food situation in India; the fact that India will not need Russian wheat if it buys its IWA quota of 1,000,000 tons and takes customary quantities of Argentine wheat in exchange for jute goods; and that Russian wheat prices were too high.

Australia Increases Ocean Freight Rates on Flour: On October 1, 1953, freight rates on flour exported from Australia will be increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent, according to the Australian Overseas Transport Association. Since wheat is exported in tramp steamers chartered in England at competitive charter rates, freight rates on wheat will not be affected by the increase.

British Cooperative Discusses Purchase of Argentine Wheat: A contemplated purchase of 100,000 metric tons of Argentine wheat is reported as having been included among the operations discussed between the representatives of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society, Argentine Cooperative Associations, and IAPI (the Argentine Government trading agency) in conversations concluded in Buenos Aires during the first week of August. Whether or not eht deal was finalized is not known as yet, but the Argentine Government has indicated that it is greatly interested in promoting the participation of cooperative societies in the country's foreign trade.

Norway Negotiates for Argentine Rye: Reports from Oslo within the past month have indicated that Norway was negotiating with Argentina for 10,000 tons of rye in exchange for stockfish. In view of the fact that the negotiations involved a barter transaction, no definite information on prices was available.

Argentina Negotiates Trade Agreement with Ecuador: In a trade agreement signed on August 22, 1953, Argentina agreed to facilitate the exportation to Ecuador and the latter agreed to facilitate the importation from Argentina of $1,200,000 worth of wheat and $300,000 worth of flour annually for a period of 3 years. The sale of the grain must be invoiced in U.S. dollars. Moreover, the Argentine wheat is to be compensated by shipments of Ecuadorean petroleum and sulfur to Argentina.

Syrian Grain Producers to Obtain Loans: Under terms of legislative decrees issued on September 1 and 3, 1953, the Syrian Cereals Office was authorized to take delivery of 1953-crop wheat and barley and to issue warehouse receipts to owners against such deliveries. The Banque de Syrie et du Liban has been authorized to loan up to 70 percent of the current market value of the grain, accepting the warehouse receipts as collateral. The rate of interest proposed is 4 percent. The amount of a loan obtainable by producers would depend on the amount of foreign matter in the wheat. On September 9, 1953, the best quality Syrian wheat was quoted at $1.80 per bushel in Aleppo, and barley at $0.91 per bushel.

Yugoslav 1953-54 Wheat Import Requirements: The Wheat import requirements of Yugoslavia for 1953-54 have been tentatively placed at 430,000 metric tons. Of that total, 100,000 tons will be forthcoming within the framework of the International Wheat Agreement. At this level, the current season's imports would compare with the all-time record of 1,150,000 tons imported in 1952-53. About 515,000 tons of the 1952-53 imports were obtained under United States aid. During 1951-52, Yugoslavia's total imports of wheat amounted to only 213,000 tons.

Mexico Continues Embargo on Rice Exports: Since current production of rice in Mexico appears to be no more than sufficient to meet domestic requirements, the Government continues to refuse the issuance of licenses for export. Early season prospects are for a crop in 1953-54 only moderately larger than the below average crop of last season. Following Mexico's record rice exports of 97 million pounds in 1949, a series of poor crops, caused by inadequate rainfall, resulted in a drastic reduction in export availabilities. During the first 6 months (January-June) of 1953, foreign trade in rice was virtually at a standstill, imports and exports amounting to only about 1 metric ton each, most of it either seed or small border shipments.

Thailand Rice Marketing: Thai rice exporters predict a further decline in rice prices as large stocks enter the commercial market when the Japanese and British Government contracts are concluded (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 21, 1953). The first break in commercial rice prices came in the first week of August with the offering of grades at $7 to $9 per metric ton (32 to 41 cents per 100 pounds) lower than in July.

Purchases of the British Territories, Japan, and Korea in the first 7 months of 1953 exceeded the corresponding period in 1952 by 450 million pounds, and there was no indication of a further demand in these countries beyond July 31 commitments. Other traditionally large importers - India, Indonesia and the Philippines - purchased only 37 million pounds in the same period of 1953, a marked decline as compared with the 584 million pounds in the corresponding months of 1952. The latter countries are not expected to enter the Thai market in the fourth quarter of 1953.

Thus, at the beginning of the last quarter there appears to be little assurance of markets for the year-end surplus of Thai rice, with the position contingent on new allocations which may possibly be accepted by the British Territories and Japan, and the demand for commercial rice by other countries.

(Continued on Page 237)

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SECOND QUARTER, 1953 [1]

World production of dairy products in factories showed an increase in the quarter ending June 30, 1953, compared with the same quarter of 1952, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Conditions were favorable for milk production in most Northern Hemisphere countries in this period and dairy output was at a high level. In the Southern Hemisphere, generally satisfactory conditions prevailed and milk production was above that of a year ago.

Over-all factory butter production increased 12 percent in the second quarter of 1953, compared with the same quarter of 1952. In Denmark and the United Kingdom, where more milk was utilized for manufacturing than a year ago, butter production showed a considerable gain. Output in Western Germany reflected the increased milk production in the second quarter. Larger milk deliveries to dairy plants resulted in higher butter output in Switzerland and Ireland. Production in the Netherlands was maintained at approximately the same level as in comparable 1952.

Among Southern Hemisphere countries, both Australia and New Zealand reported higher butter production, more milk being available for manufacturing than a year earlier.

In Canada, milk production was much heavier than a year ago, and factory butter continued to be the largest single outlet for increased supplies of milk for manufacturing. Butter output in June set a postwar record. Production of butter in the United States continued well above corresponding months in 1952.

Cheese production was up 9 percent over a year ago. In Switzerland and the United Kingdom, cheese factories again received the largest proportion of manufacturing supplies. With more milk for most processing purposes, cheese production in Denmark in the second quarter was higher than a year ago. Output in the Netherlands dropped slightly below last year. Production also declined in Australia, but in New Zealand, output was at a high level. Gains occurred in both Canada and the United States in the second quarter.

Canned milk (evaporated and condensed) production in the second quarter decreased 6 percent below the 1952 level. Production was up in the United Kingdom but down in the Netherlands, Australia, Canada and the United States.

Output of dried milk in the second quarter of 1953 exceeded the corresponding period of the previous year by 21 percent. All reporting countries showed a marked increase in production with the exception of the Netherlands where the manufacture of dried milk showed no appreciable change from that of the earlier year.

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[1] A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 2nd quarter (calendar) 1953, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	Total 1952	1952			1953		Second Quarter 1953/52
				2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	percent
BUTTER									
Canada	1/ 254,774	277,868	282,460	93,510	107,254	54,347	33,955	103,443	106
United States	1,673,328	1,301,830	1,205,700	369,310	324,670	261,850	331,760	447,270	121
Belgium	46,179	55,353	2/ 74,743	23,446	23,444	15,560	—	--	—
Denmark	400,660	318,697	3/ 337,303	100,310	92,592	3/ 73,413	78,704	112,214	112
Finland	61,287	4/ 61,215	5/ 95,000	--	--	--	—	—	—
France 6/	5/ 529,000	390,471	5/ 518,000	—	—	--	--	—	--
Germany, Western	7/8/560,000	4/ 492,188	3/ 596,565	3/ 179,014	3/ 168,872	122,796	3/ 123,755	183,284	102
Ireland	89,400	68,648	3/ 73,804	3/ 25,671	32,243	12,194	3/ 2,968	26,324	102
Netherlands	201,000	155,620	3/ 161,793	51,162	49,577	35,494	3/ 27,326	51,162	100
Norway	24,930	20,049	3/ 22,668	8,623	6,642	3/ 3,342	4,874	—	--
Sweden	152,769	216,442	206,317	3/ 58,069	61,731	3/ 42,282	43,181	--	--
Switzerland 6/	57,760	36,949	9/ 49,163	3/ 14,970	15,057	3/ 8,457	9,505	15,754	105
United Kingdom	44,200	23,529	16,218	9,632	3,405	1,344	2,688	12,544	130
Argentina	55,742	100,657	102,580	22,046	19,841	33,069	—	—	--
Union of So. Africa	10/ 27,725	44,845	61,315	13,996	12,071	16,151	20,792	—	--
Australia	8/ 415,250	354,371	332,793	55,615	74,599	130,581	102,382	57,996	104
New Zealand - total	8/ 366,912	346,095	434,784	38,326	79,341	179,581	3/ 139,798	--	--
Export gradings	11/ 322,796	301,826	367,879	28,327	61,484	157,766	119,170	29,975	106
CHEESE									
Canada	1/ 119,924	114,329	66,574	22,511	27,589	12,372	4,934	24,821	110
United States	643,234	1,156,005	3/1,194,925	3/ 382,380	333,530	252,040	278,700	420,860	110
Denmark	68,820	123,634	3/ 187,171	61,288	56,218	3/ 35,935	41,226	64,595	105
France 12/	5/ 584,000	13/ 424,070	5/ 562,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy 12/	523,513	491,326	5/ 684,528	--	—	--	--	—	--
Netherlands	5/ 200,000	176,926	3/ 277,919	98,547	3/ 62,580	3/ 78,240	3/ 41,855	97,631	99
Norway 14/	39,067	35,564	3/ 67,517	22,835	19,254	3/ 11,515	16,232	—	--
Sweden	76,059	115,005	3/ 132,221	44,621	39,749	3/ 22,751	27,156	--	--
Switzerland 14/	111,729	107,232	9/ 123,458	35,913	40,986	20,765	18,106	37,674	105
United Kingdom 6/	109,000	69,888	3/ 123,380	3/ 45,069	36,557	17,293	43,277	57,075	127
Argentina	67,873	203,830	224,131	46,297	39,683	77,161	--	--	--
Union of So. Africa	10/ 10,195	17,967	3/ 21,384	3/ 4,857	4,696	5,930	6,186	--	—
Australia	8/ 48,400	98,396	3/ 99,398	3/ 10,839	24,893	45,111	24,219	10,546	97
New Zealand - total	8/ 210,911	216,842	3/ 225,167	3/ 18,682	35,572	102,212	3/ 77,928	--	--
Export gradings	11/ 204,110	205,962	3/ 218,284	3/ 27,228	20,045	97,617	80,113	34,026	125

CANNED MILK									
Canada 15/	1/ 104,335	266,532	337,423	129,963	113,749	45,367	42,564	113,847	88
United States 16/	1,970,189	3,170,576	2,902,775	993,800	804,450	558,425	546,250	907,305	91
Cuba	17/ 32,564	36,655	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Denmark	40,785	58,701	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	18/ 28,953	17/ 57,984	5/ 198,414	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	309,952	181,222	3/ 499,106	145,805	141,806	112,032	3/ 94,044	136,306	93
Switzerland	14,198	13,031	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	378,560	219,914	233,767	144,525	38,259	27,687	46,502	172,001	119
Argentina	19/ 3,159	17/ 11,914	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Australia	8/ 41,894	132,745	3/ 151,113	19,985	30,686	67,321	35,903	13,812	69
New Zealand	17/ 11,273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DRIED MILK 20/									
Canada	1/ 26,079	70,876	3/ 98,553	3/ 31,673	3/ 34,083	3/ 23,761	3/ 15,133	33,343	105
United States	17/ 203,555	913,436	940,280	352,325	232,565	170,205	289,800	442,340	126
Belgium	5,500	6,607	21,848	9,548	8,664	2,539	--	--	--
Denmark	2,205	16,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	18/ 7,685	17/ 3,308	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	56,438	54,468	3/ 109,625	46,197	39,109	12,112	3/ 10,787	46,328	100
Sweden	1,351	24,566	27,979	9,134	3/ 9,948	4,184	5,319	--	--
Switzerland	7,187	10,847	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	43,098	73,848	52,774	32,704	7,974	3,673	7,168	38,689	118
Argentina	19/ 3,977	17/ 14,070	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Australia	8/ 16,971	54,235	70,228	6,467	14,488	35,372	24,248	7,972	123
New Zealand	21/ 17,429	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Total production in 1952 is estimated at 158,511,000 pounds. 3/ Revised. 4/ Average 1948-50. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Total production. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Production year ending June 30. 9/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data. 10/ Production year ending August 31. 11/ Marketing year ending July 31. 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 13/ For 1948. 14/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats. 15/ Both bulk and case goods. 16/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. (Estimates of production of bulk types discontinued). 17/ Less than a 5-year average. 18/ For 1937. 19/ For 1939. 20/ Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. 21/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information. September 28, 1953.

Prospects in the major dairying countries in the current season are considered excellent. Favorable production conditions continued in Western Europe. In the Southern Hemisphere, pastures are good and cattle in healthy condition. In Canada, pastures are reported better than average, and with some increase in cow numbers, milk production is expected to show a gain.--By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

PHILIPPINE ABACA PRODUCTION PROGRESSING WELL IN 1953 1/

Abaca production inspected in the Philippines in the first half of 1953 totaled 134.1 million pounds compared with 133.2 million in the corresponding period of 1952. Even if the decline in production during the latter half of the year is no more than the now expected 5 to 10 percent below that of the last half of 1952, the total for this calendar year may not reach the 246.9 million pounds of the past year. Inspected fiber includes all abaca for export and most of that for domestic consumption. It is estimated at 90 to 95 percent of total abaca harvested.

The increased production in some areas during the first quarter of 1953 was the result of overstripping in order to save the fiber from plants damaged by typhoons late in 1952. Loss of income from other crops because of drought probably was another factor in overstripping both in the Luzon and Mindanao areas in order to obtain compensating income. This practice will no doubt result in lowered production later in the year.

Distribution of acreage since the war has shifted somewhat to the Southern Mindanao region from other areas. Comparing 1952 with 1937 production, the Southern Mindanao region produced 56 percent of the 1952 crop compared with only 38 percent in 1937. Southern Luzon accounted for about 25 percent of the 1952 total compared with 29 percent in 1937, and the Leyte and Samar region accounted for 19 percent compared with the earlier 31 percent. Only negligible quantities are produced elsewhere in the Philippines.

The average monthly price of abaca, Davao I grade landed New York, reached a peak of 35.7 cents per pound in April of 1951. The average for the year 1951 was 32.1 cents compared with 26.5 cents for the preceding year, 24.6 cents for the following year, and 25.3 cents for the first 6 months of 1953. The prewar average price was 7.5 cents per pound in 1935-38.

Exports of abaca follow the production pattern very closely. A small amount of fiber is used locally in the production areas, and this probably never reaches the inspection stations. The Philippine cordage industry consumes less than 5 percent of the total inspected abaca together with an unknown quantity of maguey and possibly a small quantity of uninspected abaca in the manufacture of rope, cordage, and other miscellaneous items. Such manufactures are almost entirely for export.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table I.--PHILIPPINES: Abaca production 1/, by areas, calendar years 1949-1952 with comparisons

Calendar years	Southern Luzon 2/	Leyte and Samar 3/	Southern Mindanao 4/	Total Philippines
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Average				
1935-39				373,008
Years				
1949	39,626	43,460	62,906	145,992
1950	59,615	47,081	106,274	212,970
1951	77,262	62,054	138,314	277,630
1952	62,878	45,966	138,096	246,940
Quarters				
1952--1st	18,559	18,530	35,658	72,747
2nd	14,041	9,800	36,626	60,467
3rd	11,763	8,811	34,687	55,261
4th	18,515	8,825	31,125	58,465
1953--1st	26,826	13,977	32,619	73,422
2nd	12,641	12,865	35,196	60,702

1/ Fiber inspected by the Fiber Inspection Service and not including a small quantity used locally without inspection.

2/ Includes Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, and Sorsogon.

3/ Includes Leyte, Samar, North Mindanao, East Mindanao, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Romblon, and Negros Oriental.

4/ Includes South Mindanao, West Mindanao, and Jolo Island.

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from data of the Fiber Inspection Service.

Average annual production of inspected fiber in 1949-52 was approximately 221 million pounds. In the same period an average of 220 million pounds of fiber, 10 million pounds of rope, and a negligible quantity of cordage and other fiber manufactures were exported.

The distribution of abaca fiber exports has changed a little from the prewar pattern. Shipments to the United States in 1949 through 1952 account for 48 percent of the total compared with 24 percent before the war. Japan now accounts for 17 percent compared with a prewar 29 percent. The United Kingdom now accounts for 12 percent compared with 26 percent, but other principal European countries now account for 17 percent compared with a prewar 14 percent. See Table II for quantities exported to the principal countries.

Table II.--PHILIPPINES: Abaca exports, by countries of destination, average 1935-39 and calendar years 1949 through 1952

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	January-June 1952	January-June 1953
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	88,260	54,763	111,220	151,935	103,438	48,693	46,206
Canada	5,523	2,953	2,748	7,374	1,983	842	1,468
Argentina	472	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	11,660	2,197	3,808	6,450	6,996	4,556	3,484
Denmark	3,298	4,099	3,991	4,397	3,754	2,093	1,833
France	7,822	7,513	7,286	12,666	9,347	5,416	7,186
Germany	10,336	4,384	6,239	8,662	7,161	3,636	5,374
Italy	3,556	2,396	2,898	2,022	5,215	2,491	1,405
Netherlands	7,332	3,557	3,343	4,114	5,207	2,679	5,616
Norway	4,724	1,617	3,891	5,487	3,257	1,276	1,777
Portugal	3	348	159	83	267	30	0
Spain	1,803	166	147	214	595	562	110
Sweden	1,931	70	2,347	1,370	2,163	1,369	1,081
United Kingdom	95,928	11,591	23,647	47,378	27,021	14,053	16,865
Australia and New Zealand	6,952	533	508	1,238	714	237	334
China	891	4,324	3,781	2,094	1,780	1,338	319
Hong Kong	2,247	0	0	0	19	0	159
India	0	925	2,263	1,574	1,358	743	1,071
Japan	107,144	25,979	31,164	36,769	57,027	16,474	34,288
Turkey	636	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	9,033	1,182	3,130	4,393	2,716	1,658	1,609
Total	369,551	128,597	212,570	298,220	240,018	108,146	130,185

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service from data of the Fiber Inspection Service, Philippines.

The greatest share of rope is exported to the United States. The quantity was 4.5 million pounds of a total of 10.3 million in 1952 and 6.3 million of a total of 17.0 million in the prewar period of 1935-39.

The abaca industry has had a struggle to recover since the wartime neglect and destruction of plantations reduced production from a prewar average of 387.2 million pounds in 1934-38 to an early postwar average of only 203.1 million in 1946-50. Laws to prohibit the export of seed in order to maintain world supremacy in production were recently strengthened to also prohibit exportation of seedlings, suckers, or rootstocks, and heavier penalties were imposed for violations of the law.

The Fiber Inspection Board continues its useful functions. Requests for a program of more economic production have been made to bring about more favorable competition in a world market. World supplies of hard fibers are more nearly in balance with demand than at any time for some years, and the relatively high price of abaca is causing some loss of market to competitive fibers.

Overstripping has been destructive not only in the unevenness of quality of the fiber produced but in the damage to plantations by shortening the life of the plants and weakening them to inroads by disease. Current rigid inspection and classification by the Fiber Inspection Service with prices being controlled accordingly tend to discourage the practice except in times of unusual price fluctuation. A vigorous educational program is recommended by the trade.

Mosaic disease is probably the most serious problem for the abaca industry. Plantations neglected during the war were occupied by squatters or temporary tenants during the next few years, and standing abaca was stripped without regard for future welfare of the fields. Therefore, plantations of greatest former production generally became the greatest problems after the war. Overstripping for ready cash without regard to the welfare of the plantations cleared the ground for weed growth which harbored mosaic carriers and weakened the plants against its attack.

A campaign against mosaic disease was organized by the Bureau of Plant Industry and launched in 1949. It was intensified the next year when funds of approximately $250,000 were made available through the Central Bank from fiber inspection fees. By the middle of 1951 these funds were exhausted but Mutual Security funds (MSA-PHILCUSA) were made available to continue the campaign. Both Philippine and American technicians have been working hard on the program. The peak of personnel employed was reached early in 1952. By now, however, a lesser force is able to continue the work because many growers have learned how to cooperate by doing control work by themselves

On the whole progress has been made, but diligent effort must be continued to hold the gains that have been made and also expand the areas of control. Nearly 250,000 acres have been reported to be included in the control program, and 7,000 to 12,000 acres of new plantings are added each year. More planters are carrying out the program and helping to expand the program.--By Cecille M. Protzman, based principally upon reports by Joseph L. Dougherty, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Manila.

PAKISTAN ANNOUNCES JUTE PRICE POLICY

The Government of Pakistan announced its 1953-54 jute price policy according to a press note of September 9 reported by Henry W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy.

The announcement reads as follows:

(Continued on Page 237)

FIRST FORECAST INDICATES NEAR-RECORD WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

A near-record 1953 world breadgrain crop is indicated, on the basis of preliminary reports available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The first forecast of about 255 million short tons of wheat and rye combined compares with the record outturn of about 264 million tons of these grains last year.

Significantly, all of the principal exporting countries are expected to have smaller harvests than the good 1952 outturns, while moderately larger totals are estimated for Europe and Africa. It is noted that the first forecast is normally based on actual harvest returns for most Northern Hemisphere countries, whereas allowances for Southern Hemisphere countries this early in their growing season represent only reasonable expectations, based on information on acreage and growing conditions to date.

The decline from the 1952 breadgrain total is principally in wheat, though a small decrease is also estimated for rye. The present forecast of 7,025 million bushels of wheat is 265 million bushels, or 4 percent, below the record figure of 7,290 million bushels last year. The bulk of the reduction is in North America, where both the United States and Canada report wheat harvests less than the large 1952 production. The present outlook does not justify expectation of the high 1952 production in the principal exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere, Argentina and Australia. The current world wheat forecast, although somewhat below that of last year, is a billion bushels above the prewar average (1935-39). A sharp increase in the level of production in North America accounts for a large part of that increase. The gain in North America is mainly attributed to increased yields though a 12 percent increase in acreage also contributed to the large production gain.

Rye production, now forecast at about 1,570 million bushels, is slightly less than in 1952 and 9 percent below the prewar average. The principal change from the 1952 harvest is expected in South America, where Argentina's unprecedented crop last year brought that continent's total to a new high.

The wheat forecast of 1,785 million bushels for North America is 214 million bushels less than the 1952 harvest. The total supply for the current season, however, is larger than it was for last season, with larger carry-over stocks in both the United States and Canada more than offsetting reported crop reductions for those countries. The United States wheat production of 1,169 million bushels this season, together with carry-over stocks of 559 million bushels, brings total supply for this country to about 1,729 million. Subtracting the estimated domestic requirement of about 700 million bushels, a balance of over a billion bushels would remain for export or carry-over. Exports for the year ended June 30, 1953 were about 315 million bushels.

Canada's tentative forecast of 594 million bushels of wheat is 94 million bushels below the record crop of 688 million produced last year but would be, with that exception, Canada's largest wheat harvest. With the carry-over of 363 million bushels into the current season, a supply of 957 million bushels is in prospect. After deducting normal domestic requirements of about 160 million bushels, about 800 million bushels would remain for export or carry-over at the end of the current season. Wheat and wheat flour exports for the season ended July 1953 were about 385 million bushels. With the relatively large carry-over from the record crop of 1952 still on hand in commercial positions, it is expected that farmers will not be able to deliver as much grain to the Wheat Board as they delivered last year.

Rye production in North America is estimated at 47 million bushels compared with 41 million in 1952 and the prewar average of 54 million. This reflects a sharp reduction in rye acreage, which dropped from 4.5 million acres during the prewar period to 2.8 million in 1953. A sharp acreage reduction in the United States is only partially offset by increased acreage in Canada.

Wheat production in Europe appears about 45 million bushels larger than in 1952. Record or near-record harvests in a number of Western European countries account for the bulk of the increase. Spain, the Netherlands, and Denmark were exceptions to the general increases, with substantial crop reductions due to unfavorable conditions in those countries. Countries establishing new records include Italy, Sweden, Greece and Austria. A near-record outturn was reported for Portugal and France's harvest was the largest of recent years. Production in Eastern Europe appears only slightly larger than in 1952.

Rye production in Europe is estimated to be near the 1952 level. Eastern Europe, the most important producing area for rye, appears to have about the same total as in 1952. Yields are indicated to be about the same and acreage very slightly smaller.

In the Soviet Union a sizable extension of wheat acreage was reported, probably at the expense of rye, but the yields per acre apparently were not up to those of last year in most areas. Harvesting weather was favorable in early August but less favorable later in the month when there were extensive rains. In some regions harvesting was delayed, with increased crop losses probable.

The wheat outturn in Asia is estimated to total about the same as last year's harvest. Conditions varied widely within the area with many increases offsetting reductions in other countries of that Continent. New record outturns are reported especially for Turkey where the current estimate of 275 million bushels tops the previous record of 239 million reported last year. Definite information is not available for China, the ranking wheat producer of the area, but reports indicate a smaller harvest than last year despite an acreage increase. Slightly better growing conditions in India, together with an acreage increase brought production moderately above the 1952 harvest though it is still well below average. Pakistan, in contrast, reports a smaller crop, attributed to smaller acreage and lower yields. Rye production is of minor importance in Asia, and little change from the good 1952 crop is estimated.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	24,717	25,254	25,995	25,513	12.2	14.8	21.9	26.5	23.3	312,399	366,349	552,657	687,922	594,268
Mexico	1,244	1,244	1,663	1,466	1,485	11.5	12.5	9.5	12.8	14.1	14,284	15,522	15,800	18,820	20,940
United States	57,293	71,024	61,492	70,585	67,225	13.2	16.9	16.0	18.3	17.4	758,629	1,202,396	980,810	1,291,447	1,169,307
Estimated total 5/	84,170	97,040	88,470	98,110	94,290	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,585,000	1,550,000	1,999,000	1,785,000
EUROPE															
Austria	630	528	560	570	565	25.3	20.5	28.2	31.5	34.0	15,942	10,800	15,800	17,950	19,200
Belgium	394	371	391	410	412	40.3	39.7	48.3	50.7	49.1	15,887	14,733	18,890	20,760	20,230
Denmark	319	175	200	183	156	45.4	49.7	50.2	60.4	56.4	14,470	8,704	10,030	11,060	8,800
Finland	230	420	480	425	450	26.5	21.3	19.3	22.1	24.0	6,100	8,966	9,500	9,400	10,800
France	12,560	10,354	10,900	11,000	10,600	22.8	23.0	24.3	28.2	30.2	286,505	238,200	265,000	310,000	320,000
Western Germany	2,785	2,283	2,650	2,920	2,850	33.2	29.5	42.5	41.4	40.4	92,400	67,420	112,580	120,900	115,000
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,357	2,382	2,530	14.0	12.9	14.5	16.2	20.3	30,425	24,750	34,200	38,580	51,440
Ireland	225	561	290	280	385	34.2	31.6	32.8	35.0	36.4	7,689	17,746	9,500	9,800	14,000
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,125	12,000	12,100	22.1	19.3	21.4	24.6	26.9	278,366	227,200	260,000	295,000	325,000
Luxembourg	47	32	42	47	44	25.9	25.0	30.0	32.8	31.8	1,215	800	1,260	1,540	1,400
Netherlands	333	262	185	202	160	45.7	42.4	53.6	60.2	47.2	15,217	11,109	9,910	12,160	7,550
Norway	80	91	60	51	47	29.9	29.3	25.0	28.9	34.9	2,391	2,670	1,500	1,475	1,640
Portugal	1,720	1,665	1,663	1,711	1,746	10.7	8.5	12.8	11.9	13.4	18,400	14,190	21,300	20,360	23,370
Spain	6/ 11,253	9,640	10,380	10,625	10,625 6/	14.0	12.1	16.9	16.0	11.3	6/157,986	116,700	175,000	170,000	120,000
Sweden	740	749	810	820	964	35.6	31.0	22.8	35.0	37.6	26,351	23,222	18,500	28,730	36,270
Switzerland	183	223	219	226	211	33.1	35.0	39.3	41.2	37.9	6,050	7,800	8,600	9,300	8,000
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,131	2,030	2,222	33.8	36.1	40.6	42.4	42.9	62,361	77,505	86,460	86,130	95,390
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	97,700	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	53,500	47,590	50,450	50,890	51,210	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	947,000	1,150,000	1,238,000	1,275,000
Other Europe, estimated total 7/	21,350	18,530	20,490	20,160	19,960	-	-	-	-	-	464,000	318,000	425,000	402,000	410,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,850	66,120	70,940	71,050	71,170	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,265,000	1,575,000	1,640,000	1,685,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	11.9	10.7	-	-	-	1,240,000	883,000	-	-	-

ASIA															
Iran	8/ 4,191	-	-	-	-	8/ 17.2	-	-	-	-	8/ 72,128	70,791	66,000	75,000	78,000
Iraq	8/ 1,724	1,593	-	-	-	8/ 10.5	9.1	-	-	-	18,114	14,424	19,100	17,640	-
Lebanon	9/	166	161	161	166	9/	12.8	10.2	11.2	11.4	9/	2,133	1,650	1,800	1,890
Syria	1,363	1,957	-	2,000	2,300	14.3	9.6	-	13.0	13.5	19,485	18,762	20,200	26,000	31,000
Turkey	8,973	9,436	12,000	13,400	15,300	15.1	13.3	17.1	17.8	18.0	135,690	125,089	205,000	239,000	275,000
China	8/ 49,000	54,447	53,000	-	-	8/ 15.3	15.9	15.1	-	-	8/750,000	864,280	800,000	800,000	-
Manchuria	2,896	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	36,035	-	-	-	-
India 10/	8/ 25,460	23,312	24,134	22,770	24,041	8/ 10.3	9.1	10.3	9.4	9.7	8/262,100	212,336	248,000	215,000	232,920
Pakistan 10/	8/ 9,305	10,370	10,832	10,220	9,617	8/ 12.6	12.5	13.6	11.2	10.9	8/117,000	130,018	147,600	114,240	105,000
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,812	1,779	1,705	28.8	20.7	30.2	31.7	31.6	49,954	34,325	54,750	56,480	53,870
Korea	832	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	108,190	111,750	114,530	114,120	118,330	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000	1,525,000	1,610,000	1,600,000	1,610,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	4,185	3,566	4,037	4,389	4,122	8.4	8.4	7.9	10.0	9.6	35,201	29,900	32,000	43,790	39,500
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,554	1,455	1,858	31.3	26.3	29.0	28.2	30.6	45,849	42,633	45,000	41,000	56,800
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,269	3,573	3,269	7.1	8.3	9.4	8.5	11.2	23,128	21,792	30,800	30,500	36,500
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	1,450	2,856	2,029	7.7	6.5	8.6	8.8	10.3	14,962	12,320	12,500	25,240	21,000
Union of South Africa 11/	1,926	2,416	2,996	3,120	-	8.3	6.2	8.6	6.3	-	16,025	15,067	25,640	19,650	-
Estimated total 5/	13,850	13,740	14,870	16,960	15,900	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	159,000	174,000	188,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	15,834	11,493	6,772	13,940	-	14.0	16.9	11.4	20.6	-	221,769	193,740	77,161	286,600	-
Brazil	414	876	-	-	-	12.0	12.9	-	-	-	4,978	11,283	13,000	20,000	-
Chile	1,963	1,980	1,853	2,072	1,975	16.1	18.0	19.6	21.3	-	31,562	35,628	36,300	44,070	-
Peru	285	278	-	-	-	11.5	13.5	-	-	-	3,274	3,749	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,350	1,225	-	11.0	12.4	13.0	13.8	-	13,256	13,124	17,550	16,900	-
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,320	12,180	19,730	20,460	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	263,000	155,000	380,000	350,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	13,128	12,662	10,384	10,107	10,311	12.9	14.0	15.4	19.1	-	169,744	177,742	159,725	192,970	-
New Zealand	221	140	92	130	-	32.3	37.4	42.3	35.4	-	7,129	5,241	3,890	4,600	-
Total	13,349	12,802	10,476	10,237	10,446	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	182,983	163,615	197,570	154,500
Estimated world total 5/	418,900	399,970	426,470	445,210	447,600	-	-	-	-	-	6,025,000	5,833,000	6,465,000	7,290,000	7,025,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1953 and end early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.
4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 8/ Average of less than 5 years. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 10/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1951-1953 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 11/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1952	1953 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	1,129	1,127	1,257	1,463	11.3	11.2	15.7	19.5	20.0	9,191	12,653	17,647	24,557	29,286
United States	3,699	1,810	1,710	1,385	1,375	12.1	12.3	12.5	11.5	12.7	44,917	22,336	21,301	15,910	17,452
Total	4,515	2,939	2,837	2,642	2,838	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	34,989	38,948	40,467	46,738
EUROPE															
Austria	881	616	642	610	561	23.4	19.9	26.8	27.9	28.1	20,611	12,260	17,200	17,000	15,750
Belgium	401	259	202	208	201	37.4	36.3	39.7	42.8	39.8	15,016	9,410	8,010	8,900	8,000
Denmark	354	379	295	339	306	28.2	34.2	36.0	41.6	38.1	9,973	12,958	10,630	14,100	11,650
Finland	500	376	345	310	275	24.6	21.2	25.4	25.0	20.0	12,300	7,960	8,750	7,750	5,500
France	1,613	1,202	1,200	1,064	1,036	18.6	17.2	16.7	17.9	17.9	29,993	20,618	20,000	19,000	18,500
Western Germany	5/ 4,080	3,480	3,328	3,350	3,432	5/ 29.2	28.4	37.5	36.7	36.7	5/119,000	98,900	124,720	122,780	126,000
Greece	163	130	159	163	163	13.8	12.8	11.9	13.3	15.3	2,244	1,664	1,900	2,170	2,500
Italy	256	253	245	240	-	21.8	17.9	20.8	21.7	-	5,580	4,520	5,100	5,200	5,100
Luxembourg	18	15	17	11	11	25.7	26.3	29.4	31.8	27.3	462	395	500	350	300
Netherlands	560	492	410	460	425	36.4	31.5	43.9	45.7	43.1	20,394	15,520	18,000	21,000	18,300
Norway	13	4	2	1	1	31.2	32.8	23.5	45.0	45.0	405	131	47	45	45
Portugal	620	680	663	656	656	8.9	8.0	11.6	10.4	10.7	5,500	5,460	7,670	6,850	7,020
Spain	6/ 1,404	1,553	1,540	1,525	1,525	6/ 13.1	11.0	13.0	12.7	10.5	6/ 18,363	17,117	20,080	19,410	16,000
Sweden	495	363	242	302	334	30.0	28.4	29.3	37.0	33.6	14,828	10,323	7,100	11,180	11,220
Switzerland	38	32	39	37	37	33.2	33.9	37.4	41.4	36.5	1,260	1,084	1,460	1,530	1,350
United Kingdom	17	59	54	56	67	23.9	30.0	34.8	35.7	35.8	406	1,768	1,880	2,000	2,400
Yugoslavia	633	-	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/	12,050	10,480	10,010	9,980	9,950	-	-	-	-	-	285,000	228,000	262,000	267,000	260,000
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	21,620	17,360	19,550	19,250	19,180	-	-	-	-	-	481,000	337,000	423,000	408,000	405,000
Estimated total, all Europe 7/	33,670	27,840	29,560	29,230	29,130	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	565,000	685,000	675,000	665,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	72,300	-	-	-	14.6	12.4	-	-	-	885,000	895,000	-	-	-
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,017	1,275	1,450	1,581	15.2	13.5	18.5	18.2	18.3	14,301	13,679	23,620	26,380	29,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	1,561	375	3,224	-	9.1	9.6	8.5	16.4	-	9,771	14,944	3,200	52,840	-
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	5/ 117	197	-	-	-	5/ 6.8	4.9	-	-	-	794	973	-	-	-
Estimated world total 7/	101,270	106,100	104,490	105,980	102,990	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,525,000	1,655,000	1,600,000	1,570,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1953 and end early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.
4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Conditions varied in Africa, with best wheat harvests being reported for Egypt where an all-time high of 56.8 million bushels is reported and in French Morocco, with a near-record crop of 36.5 million. A substantial shift of land from cotton to wheat mainly accounts for the large harvest in Egypt. Algeria and Tunisia show smaller acreage than last year, bringing total production down. Yields were below those of 1952 in Algeria but were higher in Tunisia. Little information is yet available on the outlook for the crop in the Union of South Africa, the other important producer of the area. The harvest begins in November in that Southern Hemisphere country. Rye is of no significance in this area.

The outlook in other important Southern Hemisphere countries is generally favorable. Seeding took place under favorable conditions in Argentina, and a good acreage increase, possibly about 10 percent over the 1952 seedings, is estimated. Growing conditions have been reported mostly favorable. In Australia unfavorable weather hampered operations at seeding time and acreage is probably little larger than the acreage harvested last year. Growing conditions have been variable and the present outlook is for yields below the high yields of last season.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

PORTUGAL'S RICE CROP REDUCED BY DROUGHT

Portugal's 1953 harvest (September-October) of rough rice is forecast officially at 250 million pounds, a decline of 13 percent from 289 million pounds in 1952. The estimate of 78,000 acres planted this year shows a moderate decrease from the 82,000 acres in 1952. This was due to an exceptionally dry spring that resulted in a shortage of irrigation water in reservoirs. Then unusually hot and dry weather through July and early August adversely affected the yields per acre to be harvested.

The new crop will be about sufficient for Portugal's domestic consumption, and it is expected that rice will not be available for export in the 1953-54 marketing year. The country's record exports in 1952 totaled 49 million pounds in terms of milled rice, of which 37 million pounds were exported to Indonesia, and 5 million pounds to Japan.

Note: See also GRAIN TRADE NOTES (page 221) for additional brief items on rice.

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CORRECTION: In item, "U.K. Reports Good Grain Outturn" in Foreign Crops and Markets of September 14, reference to an all-time wheat production in 1953 should have read "in 1943".

CEYLON'S COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DOWN ONE-FOURTH

Exports from Ceylon of copra and coconut oil in terms of copra equivalent totaled 81,242 long tons during the first half of 1953, according to E. Fernand, American Embassy, Colombo. This is a decline of one-fourth from the 108,476 tons exported during January-June 1952 and is about 40 percent of the 210,115 tons exported in the year 1952.

Coconut oil exports, totaling 49,106 tons, were down 9 percent from 1952. Copra exports dropped sharply to 3,296 tons against 22,490 in 1952. The principal oil customers were the Netherlands, Italy and Canada. China, after having entered the market for the first time during the first quarter with purchases of 200 tons, bought 1,925 tons during the second quarter. While India took the bulk of the copra, its purchases dropped sharply during the second quarter. Trade sources anticipated increased sales to India in the third quarter, however, because the Indian Government lowered the import duty on copra effective June 28, 1953 from 25 percent ad valorem (standard) and 15 percent ad valorem (preferential, for British "colonial" produce) to 15 and 5 percent, respectively.

While exports of desiccated coconut increased sharply in the second quarter, January-June exports of 23,013 tons were 9 percent less than during the first half of 1952. Over one-half of the desiccated coconut was purchased by the United Kingdom. The major markets for the remainder were Western Germany, Australia, Canada and the Netherlands.

Decreased exports of copra and coconut oil in the second quarter of 1953 were a reflection of the drop of about 20 percent in coconut production, attributed to insufficient and poor distribution of rainfall during the latter part of 1952. Production is expected to increase in the fourth quarter, however, because of recent rains.

The best estimate of production in Ceylon in a normal year is about 2 billion coconuts, one-half of which is consumed locally as fresh nuts or in some processed form and one-half is available for export.

It is reported that increased offerings from the Philippines and the recent Korean truce negotiations have affected the foreign market in coconut produce, where prices have tended to be easier. As a result a gradual decline in prices has been registered locally in copra and coconut oil.

Coconut oil which brought 1,450 rupees per ton (13.6 cents per pound) at the end of April and fluctuated between 1,300 and 1,375 rupees (12.2 and 12.9 cents) in May dropped to 1,100 rupees (10.3 cents) at the end of June. Copra also declined from a high of 217.50 rupees per candy ($182 per long ton) at the end of April to 185 rupees ($155) at the end of the second quarter. The price of desiccated coconut reached a high for the second quarter of 0.62 rupees (13.0 cents) per pound on May 22 but by the end of June the quotation had dropped to 0.49 rupees (10.3 cents).

(Table on following page)

CEYLON: Copra and coconut oil exports, average 1935-39, annual 1951-52, and January-March 1952-53

(Long tons)

Country	Copra					Coconut oil				
	Average 1935-39	1951	1952 1/	January-June 1/		Average 1935-39	1951	1952 1/	January-June 1/	
				1952	1953				1952	1953
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	8,523	1,646	2,396	79	7,745
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	881	-	-	-	-
Denmark	1,605	1,851	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
France	354	600	-	-	-	347	2,323	194	194	-
Western Germany	1,482	50	150	150	-	1,200	4,040	6,850	4,381	5,533
Greece	1,526	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-
Italy	6,541	1,600	300	300	-	1,724	9,563	19,834	14,534	10,029
Netherlands	-	304	200	100	-	-	22,044	16,073	8,645	16,160
Sweden	-	50	800	100	-	3,573	7,655	1,820	595	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	84	957	267	195	84
United Kingdom	420	-	-	-	-	14,160	29,674	28,610	10,586	489
Other Europe	4,573	280	1,804	1,052	-	5,913	2,821	1,515	1,200	671
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	146	151	228	60	-
India	42,553	5,678	14,985	5,566	2,670	10,769	11,328	9,073	5,896	4,289
Iraq	20	109	134	63	78	315	801	1,034	711	105
Pakistan	-	8,471	22,132	15,104	354	-	7,757	11,783	2,590	339
Israel	-	-	-	-	150	15	423	278	259	4
Syria	60	300	-	-	-	164	580	197	172	-
Other Asia	360	52	226	50	44	2,406	1,509	2,105	1,318	2/ 2,893
Egypt	425	-	-	-	-	2,433	4,651	3,011	1,786	-
Union of South Africa	-	1	-	-	-	2,597	123	250	168	19
Other countries	8	-	-	5	-	3,608	1,736	1,194	802	746
Total	59,927	19,346	40,731	22,490	3,296	59,013	109,782	106,712	54,171	49,106

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 2125 tons to China.

American Embassy, Colombo.

PAKISTAN JUTE--(Continued from Page 228)

> "The Ministry of Commerce announce that in view of the improved position of the jute market there will be no control on internal prices of jute and no Support Scheme for the jute season 1953-54. There will also be no minimum export prices in force but the State Bank of Pakistan will continue to exercise the usual check on export prices in consultation with the Jute Board in the light of market trends. There will be no change in export duties on long jute cuttings and habbi jabbi but an export duty of Rs. 5 per bale of 400 lbs. (equivalent to about 3/8 cent per pound) will be levied on cut ropes.
>
> "Export during 1953-54 season will continue on Open General License for the countries in the American Account Area and Argentine. For other countries export licenses will be automatically issued by the Jute Board on application. Jute in the border area will be purchased through the Co-operative Societies."

GRAIN TRADE NOTES--(Continued from Page 221)

Australia at Deadlock Over Wheat Stabilization Plan: Failure of the Commonwealth Government of Australia and the Governments of the various States to arrive at an agreement over extension of the Wheat Stabilization Plan of 1948, which expires with the end of the 1952-53 marketing season, is reported as interfering seriously with plans for the orderly marketing of the 1953-54 crop. The Commonwealth Government late in August warned that lacking such an agreement, wheat price stabilization would be ended, marketing of the new crop would be difficult, and functioning of the Australian Wheat Board after September 30 would be only to finalize pools for past crops.

U.S. EXPORTS OF INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASE INCREASE

United States exports of inedible tallow, greases, and oils in the first 6 months of 1953 totaled 271,369 short tons, or 44 percent above the 188,517 tons shipped during January-June 1952. Total exports in calendar year 1952 were a record 373,751 tons. If the higher rate of exports is reasonably maintained during the current 6-month period, 1953 exports will be well in excess of 500,000 tons.

Compared with last year, shipments to Europe more than doubled with the heaviest volumes to Italy, Western Germany and the Netherlands. Japan received the largest single volume with an annual rate of around 100,000 tons. The sharp increase to Europe and Japan was partially offset by decreased exports to North American countries, particularly Mexico and Canada.

(Table on following page)

UNITED STATES: Exports of inedible animal tallow, greases, and oils, by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1950-1952, and January-June 1952-53

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1950	1951	1952 1/	January-June 1952 1/	January-June 1953 1/
North America:						
British West Indies....	3	1,148	1,966	1,861	717	417
Canada....	2,176	27,561	19,732	14,072	10,524	4,631
Cuba....	538	15,991	16,999	14,303	7,955	6,411
Dominican Republic.....	132	1,977	1,524	2,309	994	1,231
El Salvador....	2/	46	526	1,652	1,141	1,035
Guatemala....	98	1,711	1,040	2,609	1,207	1,098
Mexico....	133	2,574	13,133	22,848	21,439	1,018
Other....	177	960	1,253	1,916	776	756
Total....	3,257	51,968	56,173	61,570	44,753	16,597
South America:						
Chile....	3	-	2,258	918	300	171
Colombia....	41	5,191	1,587	5,040	2,499	4,683
Ecuador....	1	1,129	1,420	2,221	1,399	1,712
Peru....	19	3,960	3,151	5,583	3,034	3,584
Other....	30	2,731	684	1,417	898	681
Total....	94	13,011	9,100	15,179	8,130	10,831
Europe:						
Austria....	3/	4,999	5,842	3,400	1,191	2,233
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	250	30,192	30,513	21,462	10,814	15,302
France....	35	319	2,128	1,454	9	3,545
Germany (Western)......	3/ 49	20,702	13,470	17,365	5,024	31,346
Ireland....	1	1,254	3,273	2,969	1,478	1,314
Italy....	154	46,476	47,568	55,252	26,387	39,390
Netherlands....	682	13,516	5,436	26,452	11,652	30,487
Norway....	49	3,435	974	1,960	1,670	1,021
Switzerland....	56	17,758	8,366	16,971	9,127	18,076
United Kingdom....	257	2,824	3,781	10,016	3,946	3,699
Yugoslavia....	1	2,572	7,018	6,820	21	3,655
Other....	115	2,234	2,910	4,149	3,724	2,181
Total....	1,649	146,281	131,279	168,270	75,043	152,249
Asia:						
Japan....	51	17,910	28,315	67,540	28,059	53,911
Korea....	-	-	2,390	2,022	2,022	2,368
Philippine, Republic of	25	8,302	5,313	4,588	2,285	2,170
Taiwan (Formosa)....	-	2,405	4,259	4,671	1,068	2,485
Other....	29	4,325	2,543	6,202	2,645	2,171
Total....	105	32,942	42,820	85,023	36,079	63,105
Africa:						
Egypt....	2	1,726	4,848	16,052	9,588	11,712
Southern Rhodesia......	-	1,094	2,055	2,053	900	493
Union of South Africa..	7	20,301	18,579	23,320	13,380	15,600
Other....	-	480	3,368	2,283	643	781
Total....	9	23,601	28,850	43,708	24,511	28,586
Oceania....	48	2	-	1	1	1
Grand total....	5,162	267,805	268,222	373,751	188,517	271,369

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton. 3/ Austria included with Germany.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

Dairy Products: Wholesale prices at specified markets
September, 1953, with comparisons
(U. S. cents per pound)

Country, market and description	Butter				Cheese			
	Date	Price	Quotations: Month earlier	Quotations: Year earlier	Date	Price	Quotations: Month earlier	Quotations: Year earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
National butter 1/	Sept. 1	41.0	36.4	36.4	-	-	-	-
Ration varieties 1/	-	-	-	-	Sept. 4	25.0	25.0	22.8
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter	Sept. 4	41.8	41.8	41.8	-	-	-	-
Choicest cheddar	-	-	-	-	Sept. 1	25.7	25.7	25.7
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter	Sept. 2	55.0	55.0	50.4	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-	Sept. 2	30.8	30.8	28.8
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Aug. 27	2/ 42.0	2/ 42.0	42.7	-	-	-	-
France (Paris)								
Charentes Creamery butter	Aug. 27	78.4	80.4	95.9	-	-	-	-
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter	Aug. 26	59.4	58.3	59.5	-	-	-	-
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	Aug. 21	66.3	65.6	75.5	-	-	-	-
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-	-	-	-	Aug. 21	34.3	35.0	40.0
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery butter 3/	Aug. 29	46.1	46.1		-	-	-	-
Full cream Gouda	-	-	-	-	Aug. 21	23.5	22.9	28.1
Edam 40 percent	-	-	-	-	Aug. 21	21.5	20.9	25.5
Belgium (Hasselt)	Aug. 27	78.5	75.8	78.8	-		-	-
Canada (Montreal)								
1st grade creamery 4/	Aug. 23	58.9	58.6	59.3	-	-	-	-
Ontario white 5/	-	-	-		Aug. 23	27.9	27.4	31.4

1/ Ministry of Food first-hand selling price. 2/ Accounting price based on average returns from exports. 3/ Ex-factory. 4/ Jobbing quotations. 5/ f.o.b. factory

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee.

URUGUAYAN WOOL PRACTICALLY ALL SOLD

Although wool shipments continued to decrease during August, being approximately 33 percent below those of July, the major portion of remaining stocks moved into export channels with the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands and Belgium the principal destinations. Most shipments were of the coarser grades; only occasional offerings of superior wool being made. Actual shipments of tops were almost identical to those of the previous month with the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Switzerland the principal purchasers. Despite the application of countervailing duties in the United States on Uruguayan wool tops, 294 bales of this commodity were exported to that destination.

Actual shipments of wool of all types during August amounted to 10,187 bales bringing shipment for the first 11 months of the year to 251,165 bales as compared to 87,011 bales during the corresponding period of the previous wool year. Of the total shipments, processed wool in one form or another amounted to 47,752 bales, actual tops shipments having totalled 42,067. Greasy and washed wool constituted the balance. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal purchaser.

WOOL: Exports from Uruguay by country of destination, October 1, 1952 - August 31, 1953

Country of destination	Greasy & washed	Tops	Other processed	Total
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom	79,152	5,153	413	84,718
United States	53,415	9,973	4,194	67,182
Belgium	13,181	3,991	718	17,890
Germany	16,181	597	8	17,508
Holland	8,080	6,705	98	14,883
Italy	11,655	1,695	-	13,350
Japan	2,669	8,502	-	11,171
France	8,821	-	43	8,864
Switzerland	1,747	2,917	114	4,778
Sweden	3,337	1,008	-	4,345
Others	4,453	1,926	97	6,476
Total	203,413	42,067	5,685	251,165

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP NUMBERS UP 5 PERCENT

Reports received from all Australian States, with the exception of Western Australia, indicate that sheep numbers on March 31 were up 5 percent over a year earlier. If this same trend materializes in Western Australia, which is likely, total sheep numbers in Australia will approach the record numbers of 1941. At the higher fleece weights prevailing in the last 2 seasons, wool production this season will be substantially above any previous year.

SHEEP: Numbers in 4 Australian States, March 31, 1952
and 1953 and percentage comparisons

State	1952	1953	Percent change
	Thousands	Thousands	
New South Wales	53,676	57,461	+ 7
Victoria	21,537	21,368	- 1
Queensland	16,164	17,035	+ 5
South Australia	11,470	12,040	+ 5
Tasmania	2,339	2,422	+ 4
Total above States	105,186	110,326	+ 5

Source: Respective State Statisticians.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL MARKET STRONG

The 1953-54 wool selling season opened on August 31 in Sydney on a firm and optimistic note, according to T. C. M. Robinson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Sydney. Auctions in Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane during the first 2 weeks of the current season brought good buying competition and prices which compared favorably with prices at the close of last season.

Wool Prices: Average raw wool costs, clean, on Australian auction floors, by quality classifications, week ending July 3, and weeks ending September 4 and 11, 1953.

(U.S. dollars per pound)

	Week ended		
	July	September	
	3	4	11
Super 70's	1.85	1.89	1.92
Ave. 70's	1.75	1.80	1.83
Super 64's	1.73	1.77	1.77
Ave. 64's	1.59	1.62	1.61
Super 60's	1.51	1.55	1.54
Ave. 60's	1.40	1.46	1.45
Good 58's	1.27	1.31	1.31
Good 56's	0.99	1.00	1.00
Good 50's	0.59	0.87	0.87

Source: Australian Wool Realization Commission.

U.S. EGG AND POULTRY TRADE [1]

Exports of shell eggs from the United States in 1952 reached 1.3 million cases and continued the upward trend of recent years. About 531,000 cases were exported during the first half of 1953 as compared to 658,000 cases in the first half of 1952, indicating that the higher United States prices prevailing this season have tended to curtail exports.

Exports of baby chicks, hatching eggs and other breeding stock have also increased during recent years. On the other hand exports of processed eggs and poultry have tended downward.

United States Exports of Poultry Products
Averages 1937-39 and 1946-50, annual 1951-52

Commodity	Unit	1937-39	1946-50	1951	1952
Eggs in the shell......	1,000 doz.	2,389	30,953	27,029	41,715
Frozen eggs............	1,000 lbs.	1/	9,613	862	386
Dried eggs.............	"	2/ 217	49,335	48,621	6,160
Poultry and game, fresh or frozen............	"	1,991	10,002	14,346	7,023
Canned chicken.........	"	1/	3,488	2,103	1,632
Live poultry...........	"	105	1,258	1,889	3/

1/ Not separately classified. 2/ Reported as "Eggs and yolks, frozen, dried or canned". 3/ Separate classification for 1952 shows 10,956,000 baby chicks and 2,224,000 pounds of other live poultry.

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[1] Additional information is available in circular FPE-1-53, Trends in United States Egg and Poultry Trade, September 28, 1953, available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

CUBA TO PERMIT EXPORTS OF CEBU AND BROWN SWISS CATTLE

In a decree just released the government of Cuba has announced that limited exportation of Cebu and Brown Swiss breeding animals would be permitted from that country.

An annual quota of 100 male and 20 female Cebu and 50 male and 10 female Brown Swiss animals has been established. The animals will be accompanied by an official registry of pedigree and a veterinary certificate stating they are free of contagious disease.

Federal and state regulations in the United States govern importations. As cattle ticks exist in Cuba, American importers are advised to contact State and Federal disease control officials before proceeding with their plans.

URUGUAY REDUCES EXCHANGE RATE ON MEAT EXTRACT AND CANNED CORNED BEEF

Two measures were taken by the Government of Uruguay during August of this year which were important to the country's meat packers. The first was a reduction in the exchange rate on meat extract from 2.35 to 2.05 pesos to the dollar and the second was the reduction on canned corned beef from 2.35 to 1.93 pesos to the dollar. The first measure was taken in recognition of the marked increase in demand for the extract for medical use, while the second appears to be an effort to halt the slaughter of fat chilled type beef for use in corned beef production. The reduction in exchange rate lessens the incentive to export these products.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SEES KEEN COMPETITION

Prices at the opening week London Wool Auction, September series, were lower for fine wool and higher under keen competition for crossbreds. On a clean basis, 64's-70's averaged $1.89 compared with $1.96 for closing week of the July series. Fine crossbreds 56's were $1.10 compared with $1.06 and 46's averaged $.90 compared with $.85 in July.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN MEXICO DOWN 12 PERCENT

Mexico's 1953-54 cotton crop of about 1.1 million bales (of 500 pounds gross) is about 12 percent below that of a year ago (1,250,000 bales), according to a report from Paul G. Minneman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Mexico City. Exports of 1,027,000 bales in 1952-53 (July-June) were the largest on record, leaving negligible stocks on hand June 30 other than stocks in mills. Consumption remains fairly stable at around 320,000 bales annually. Thus it appears that the amount available for export in 1953-54, all from the new crop, may amount to less than 800,000 bales. This quantity is expected to be sold readily because Mexican cotton is usually offered at discounts of around a cent a pound below the United States market.

Harvested acreage in 1953-54 is estimated at about 1,785,000 acres after abandonment of about 250,000 acres of unirrigated cotton acreage in the drought-stricken Matamoros area. The 1952-53 harvested area has been revised to 1,937,000 acres. Acreage was down in all areas but most of the decline in production is attributed to the effect of severe drought on unirrigated cotton plantings in the Matamoros-Reynosa region. Mexicali was the heaviest producing area in 1953-54 with a preliminary estimate of 326,000 bales, followed by Sonora-Sinaloa, and Laguna, with 245,000 bales each and Matamoros-Reynosa with 146,000.

About 800,000 acres were planted in the Matamoros area in 1952 and 773,000 in 1953 but severe drought in both years resulted in harvested acreages of only 560,000 and 537,000 acres, respectively. Early estimates of the 1953 crop in this area averaged above 400,000 bales. About 1,040,000 acres in this area, including 257,000 acres irrigated, were prepared for planting cotton, 773,000 were planted and only 537,000 were harvested. Rainfall during the first 5 months (includes planting and growing seasons) of 1953 amounted to only 1.56 inches compared with a long-time average of 8.81 inches.

Cotton pickers were paid 10 to 12 centavos per kilogram (50 to 60 cents per 100 pounds) compared with about $2.00 per 100 pounds in Texas. However, picking wages in some low-yield areas ranged as high as 50 centavos ($2.62). Most of the picking in this area was completed by July 15. Only 60 of the 101 gins in the Matamoros-Reynosa area were in operation this year.

Growers on unirrigated land, after 2 years of poor yields and heavy losses, have not been able to meet heavy financial obligations assumed during this period and may find it necessary to reduce cotton acreage in 1954 for lack of further credit. Interest rates were as high as 25 to 30 percent. The cotton growers association in this area estimates its losses on the 1953 crop at 100 million pesos ($11.6 million).

Exports of cotton from Mexico in 1952-53 (July-June) reached a record level of 1,027,000 bales compared with 941,000 a year ago and 840,000 in 1950-51. The 1952-53 exports were valued at 1,155 million pesos ($134,146,000) which together with 24 million pesos ($2,787,000) worth of linters accounted for 22 percent of Mexico's total exports in 1952-53. Mexican cotton is all transshipped through United States ports except that moving from the Sonora-Sinaloa area which in 1952-53 amounted to 181,000 bales.

Stocks of cotton on hand July 1, 1953, the beginning of the current marketing year, were reported to be negligible except for mill stocks. Exports during the current marketing year will be drawn almost entirely from the new crop and may total less than 800,000 bales if 320,000 to 325,000 bales are reserved for local mills.